

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher  
Summer came late but came fast.

Anyway, Hughes will have Bilas from now to November, whether he wins or not.

The Greater Vermont association put on a greater banquet, surely enough. Perhaps the description might be elevated to the superlative degree.

Two avowed candidates for United States senator and several who would like to be candidates were noted at the gathering in Montpelier Wednesday.

The big secret will be revealed July 31. If you promise not to tell, here 'tis: Hughes will be informed of his nomination of president. Hiss! Keep it quiet!

The fish and game wardens in the vicinity of Middlebury are putting in some very effective work, if one might judge by the convictions of offenders for many kinds of misdemeanors.

We have heard that a great many of those who attended the Greater Vermont association's meetings in Montpelier during the past two days appreciated very much the hotel accommodations which they found in Barre.

Boston people who are forced by a strike of elevator operators to walk to the -nth stories are, or should be, comforted by the thought that climbing stairs is considered splendid exercise and is recommended by some of our best medical men.

The inactivity of the allied troops in Saloniki cannot be explained at this time when the armies of the allies elsewhere are engaged in tremendous conflict with the central powers. It is barely possible that some of the troops there are being moved to some other war front, where their services are more immediately needed. Surely 600,000 men will not be allowed to lie in idleness while their fellows are fighting bitterly to thrust back a powerful foe.

New York medical experts announce that they think they have cornered the infantile paralysis germ, the same germ which the Vermont medical experts, assisted by outside scientists, have been chasing for well toward a year. It makes little difference who locates and recognizes the germ, providing the job is done and done well. We hope that the New York medical men have accomplished what they are reported to think they have done. The sooner the germ is known and understood the quicker we can safeguard the lives of the young people.

Information that has come to hand indicates that the Vermont troops in camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., are fairly well located and are taking as much comfort as the climate and the rigor of military routine can allow them. That which is particularly reassuring is that thus far there has been comparatively little sickness among the men and that they are becoming accustomed to the work of being soldiers, while at the same time they are becoming acclimated to a certain extent. All this is good news to the people at home, who are watching the progress of events on the border with keen interest.

It will take a good many Deutschlands and Bremens to shake the grip which Great Britain has on German commerce. Hundreds of freight-carrying ships would be required to supply Germany with that which she needs in the present emergency; and it would be required that they keep constantly in commission for that purpose, coming and going at regular intervals. That it is a physical impossibility for Germany to start such a system of commerce under the present conditions seems certain, because, in the first place, it has not the submersible ships in sufficient numbers to inaugurate the system and, in the second place, the British navy will not let the submersible ships slip through the cordon as easily as did the Deutschland on her maiden trip from Germany to the United States. If there were not actual destruction of many of the vessels there would be constant delay and beating off the course in order to elude the watching warships. Under present conditions, Germany's efforts to shake off the British grip in this way do not seem likely to be effective.

### THE EFFICACY OF ARTILLERY.

As long as the British and the French used their artillery as a prelude to attacks on German trenches in the Somme sector they were uniformly successful in making advances but when they resorted to attacks without the heavy bombardment as a prelude they met with determined resistance or were checked entirely. It was the same with the Germans; they won ground when they first pulverized their enemy's trenches and fortifications with heavy guns, but their sudden infantry attacks were easily met by the French in the Verdun sector. The lesson of the Anglo-French experience in the Somme region and of the German advance in the Verdun district ought to tell Generals Foch and Haig that their greatest hope of success from this time



And forsooth the fashions were never before so comfortable and common sense.

Designs were never so charming.

Blue is of course the most popular color with men.

Blue serges from \$15 to \$35—light blue or dark blue, gold on blue, white on blue and blue on purple, and in grays and in browns the same big combination.

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forth in the Somme sector is to bring up a smashing attack by artillery and then send forward the infantry to complete the work of emptying the trenches and fortifications. The slow progress of the British and the French recently has been due, one might judge through the scant information gained from the official reports, to the haste to get results without first building a firm foundation for infantry charges in the shape of artillery bombardment. It is possible that the two allies hesitate to bring their big guns into the enclosure made by their previous drive for fear that a sudden, strong German attack might carry the ground and force the relinquishment of all or a greater part of the heavy armament. It is possible, too, that the condition of the ground after heavy rainfall has precluded the possibility of bringing the heavy weapons rapidly up to the new front. But it is almost certain that just as soon as the guns repeat the tremendous bombardment which preceded their initial drive the Germans will be forced to yield ground. Artillery is playing a very important part in the present war.

### CURRENT COMMENT

#### Not an Adequate Reserve.

In the entraining, the feeling, and the offering of the regular army trouble is seldom reported. The officers are acquainted with their duties and the men with conditions of army life.

But when the National Guard is mobilized the row begins. The officers think they know their business, but they don't, for their experience has been largely confined to armories. The "non-coms," who are the backbone of orderly military routine, are unsteady in their duties. The men know how to take care of themselves. It is necessary to hold inspections to weed out incapable officers, and when a popular officer is displaced there is a great outcry. On the journey to the front breakdowns in the arrangements occur, sometimes the result of the blunders of the overworked general staff and sometimes through the fault of the commanders of the militia units. Work is crowded into a few days on which weeks should be spent. It took Kitchener six months to get the British territorial, as well prepared for active operations as our National Guard, ready to go to the front.

The National Guard system does not provide an adequate reserve, and it is doubtful if it ever will. The thin veneer of federalization does not cover up its defects. Washington recognized this. Jackson recognized it. Grant recognized it. The men are good and the officers are capable of becoming good. The spirit is excellent. But the sort of training that tradition has established as the only one possible is insufficient.

The more or less leisurely mobilization on the Texas border is developing the same old basic weaknesses. It is surprising that the evil consequences are not worse than they are. It should be at this time as clear to the public as it is to the members of the guard that the militia system does not provide an adequate reserve. As long as we depend on the militia as at present organized into forty-eight separate armies, to be welded into one force only after infinite pains, this country cannot consider itself prepared in a military way. Imagine what would be the conditions of things if three or four really efficient army corps had taken shape to cross the Atlantic and were now making a landing somewhere on our coasts.—New York Globe.

#### MONTPELIER.

The item telling of the attachment by sheriffs placed on the fruit store on State street it is said should have read the store of Philip Karkanides, instead of George Karkanides.

## BABBITT IS AGAIN AT HEAD

(Continued from first page.)

those dark days preceding the Revolution, beset on all sides by enemies who should have been her friends, fighting for her very life—for the individual freedom of her people and for the protection of the property they had wrought from the unwilling earth and built with their own tireless hands. And when the war was over, back to the axe and plowshare went those sturdy, silent men, only to be compelled to take down the rifle again to defend themselves against the neighbors whose freedom they had helped to win.

"The story of Vermont during the succeeding 14 years is the most fascinating ever written of any state. Surely history does not record an act more audacious than that of those determined men who not only set themselves up as a free and independent republic, but successfully maintained the integrity of their government against Congress, New York, and Canada by force of arms. There was good fighting in those days. That we can understand. But how can we account for the sagacity manifested by those untutored men who wrote into their fundamental law an eternal edict against human slavery? Nowhere else upon this continent had such a statute been enacted or even suggested. To Vermont, not as a vassal of Great Britain, but as a part of the United States, but as an independent republic, fell the honor and the glory of lighting the torch of universal liberty. Four score years later a large group of powerful states tried to fight their way out of the union to quench the burning of the flame, and failed. But little Vermont, single-handed and unaided, raising the standard of political right and human justice, tried to fight her way into the union, and succeeded.

"And when the time came to save that union, what state gave freely in proportion to her population more sons than any other? It was this—your own Vermont. And when within a month there came from Washington the call to the colors, how many of the thousands of great universities, colleges and schools throughout the land sent forth fully equipped companies from their own student bodies? Just one, just one—the University of Vermont, whose ready lads were actually the first of all the National Guard to respond.

"Pitiable, indeed, must be the spirit of one not proud to own such a commonwealth as his mother state. Seated high among the beautiful hills, still keeping aloft the torch of liberty under the law. True as steel to the union she has proven. True may she ever be! But it is not without a thrill of exultation that we realize that the flag under which we sit to-night is her flag, the flag of the free and independent republic of Vermont, adopted by the same convention that abolished slavery, the first flag made in all the world that guaranteed universal freedom, the flag that was maintained for 13 long years against odds that might have dismayed the heroes of Sparta, the flag that unfurled its blue and gold as pure as the gleaming snow which rests so long and so lovingly upon the hills, the meadows, and the little churchyards about which there cluster memories so precious and so sacred that, like the storied Zion to the Hebrew singer of old, 'her very dust to us is dear.'"

#### Governor McCall Almost a Vermonter.

Governor McCall was introduced by the toastmaster as a great governor of a great state, who might have made a great president. The speaker, in opening, said that while he did not happen to be born in Vermont, that was unintentional, and he did the next best thing by marrying into a Vermont family and becoming loyal to the Green Mountain state.

Referring to his past associations with Vermont's national representatives, Governor McCall admitted that he had admired Vermont for the unassuming faculty of getting aboard the political convention when Benjamin Harrison was nominated and elected, when Senator Redfield Proctor, leader of the Vermont delegation, cast Vermont's eight votes for Harrison on the first ballot and how Senator Proctor was given a place in the cabinet. Vermont had led the way again in 1916 by Theodore N. Vail as leader casting the eight votes to Charles E. Hughes. The speaker said that it might not be improbable that Mr. Vail will be chosen for the cabinet provided he does not place obstacles in the way himself.

The speaker touched but an instant on preparedness, long enough simply to say that we want to be able to satisfy our national pride and be able to protect our citizens in whatever portion of the globe they may be.

Naming Vermont as one of the better governed states of the union, with her traditional independence, he issued a warning against the centralization of government and then skipped blithely to the beauties of Vermont scenery.

In closing, he said that he had been busy in Massachusetts with the sending away of 7,600 men to the border, but unlike his friend, the governor of New Hampshire, he had found time to come and offer Massachusetts' congratulations personally on the 125th anniversary of the attainment of statehood by Vermont.

#### Vail Urges Vermont to Action.

Theodore N. Vail of Lyndonville, who expressed the hope that Vermonters considered him at least an adopted son, urged action, believing the way to improve the state is not to resolve but to act. Vermont, he said, had long been noted for conservation, but it is a safe thing to wait until something better is shown before we adopt it. It is not the big things but a multitude of small things that we must accomplish to make a greater Vermont. Teach the young people to develop the resources, make homes so that returning native sons may find it better here, and industrial developments will follow by the betterment of the farms and homes.

#### President Hustis Promised Co-operation.

President James A. Hustis of the Boston & Maine system brought a welcome message from his railroad that it will gladly co-operate in the betterment of the state in every way.

men who have left Vermont and enjoyed distinction and success, the speaker said he could not help wondering what Vermont would be like if all the brains were kept at home. He believed we would have been a development which would have been the astonishment of the world. The cry of past years, "Westward, Ho," has been changed to Vermont for Vermonters and we will build between the Bay state and the provinces a greater Vermont.

#### ADVOCATES MORE WARSHIPS.

Famous Explorer Thought United States Ought to Be in Second Place.

Advocating a fleet of 35 dreadnoughts to place this nation among the first-class powers of the world, an aerial fleet superior to all and a military system modeled after that of Switzerland and Australia, Admiral Robert E. Peary made a stirring plea for defense at the Greater Vermont association meeting yesterday afternoon. As a preamble he mentioned the country's wonderful advancement, its geographical position and the effect the Monroe doctrine had played in United States history.

He divided his plans for defense program in three parts, urging first that eight battleships of the largest type be constructed immediately for service in the Pacific ocean, eight for the Atlantic and enough smaller ships so that the country would be ranked among the second-class as a fighting power on water. Eventually 35 dreadnoughts should be built.

At the present time there are only two aerial stations in the country when we should have an aerial patrol service superior to anything possessed by any other power. France is planning to have an aerial fleet of over 30,000 ships and we should have enough so that every bit of coast could be patrolled. An aerial school, similar to ones conducted for chauffeurs, should be established without delay.

His suggestion that the military system be modeled after that of the great little European republic, Australia, was received with much applause. Admiral Peary said that the training would not be compulsory and men would not be obliged to give up a vacation to enjoy training, but the country would have 10,000,000 trained men to place in the field in 48 hours' time.

The amount of money expended by the warring powers across the ocean in three days would be sufficient, said the speaker, to build such a fleet as needed; two days' expense would provide the aerial fleet and one day's expense establish the military system advocated. Returning to the aerial possibilities, he said that the men should receive careful training; the providing of the ships would be the easier part.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Nichols of Bennington, asking that the national government take steps along the lines suggested and that the Vermont legislature appropriate money at the next biennial session to help in the work.

#### WATSFIELD

E. E. Niell is confined to his bed with sciatica.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Joslyn are the parents of a daughter, born Sunday, July 9, weighing 7½ pounds.

Mrs. George Pierce went Thursday to Huntington, Canada, for several weeks' stay with her mother.

Mrs. N. D. Dodge has returned to her home in Barre for a few days.

Miss Gladys Palmer went Monday to Burlington for a six weeks' course at the summer school.

W. G. Martin of Dixville, Quebec, has purchased E. E. Niell's farm and will take possession in 60 days, though Mr. Martin is here and superintending the haying.

Miss Eva-Annie Bisbee is spending a few days in Barre.

A. E. Mehuron and Mrs. T. A. Mehuron are in Worcester, Mass., called there by the death of F. Perrin.

D. R. Bisbee has purchased a Merrill piano.

Walter Moriarty has purchased a five-passenger Ford, 1916 model.

Mrs. Lawrence C. Howd and Meriden were in Montpelier Tuesday.

B. L. Joslyn has purchased a five-passenger Buick car of Jean Joslyn of Montpelier.

Fred Joslyn of Northfield was in town Tuesday.

Misses Vone and Esther Skinner entertained the young women in their neighborhood Tuesday afternoon and served tea on the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lewis of Brownsville spent Tuesday night at D. H. Skinner's.

Earle Parker of St. Louis, Mo., visited his brother, Verne Parker, Tuesday.

Verne Parker is spending a few days with his sister in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean J. Joslyn are spending a few days at B. L. Joslyn's.

Mrs. W. W. Tucker and daughter, Edith, are spending the week in Warren.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME OFFICERS.

Two New Trustees Were Named at Bennington Meeting.

Bennington, July 13.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Vermont Soldiers' home was held here yesterday. Two new trustees were elected, W. H. H. Slack of Springfield succeeding the late Justus M. Darr of the same town, and B. F. Bowman of Randolph to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain P. S. Chamberlain of Bradford.

The officers re-elected are as follows: President, Hugh Henry of Chester; secretary, E. J. Ormsbee of Brandon; treasurer, Charles E. Beach of Burlington; auditor, H. T. Cushman of North Bennington; surgeon, Dr. L. H. Ross of Bennington; chaplain, Rev. P. L. Dow of Bennington; superintendent, Thomas Hannon; matron, Mrs. Hannon.

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All goods reduced—Ladies' Coats, Raincoats, Dresses, Summer Wash Dresses, Sport Dresses, Sport Middies, Stripe Sport Skirts, Corsets, Waists, Summer Underwear, Wash Goods, Petticoats, Kimonos, Lace Curtains, Ladies' Novelties, Hand Bags, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, and the place for Silk Hosiery.

Watch for circulars delivered at your home.

# THE VAUGHAN STORE

#### Science and Nations.

True revolutionists, believe me, the real men of action, who are promoting truth and justice for the morrow, are scientists. Governments fall and pass away; nations grow, shine with splendor and decay. But what matter? The discoveries of science will go on, will increase, will give mankind more and more light and certainty. The close of a century is a small matter; the march of human progress will always be resumed; human nature will insist on having knowledge, whatever may be the obstacles. It is foolish to object that we can never know anything; we have got to know all we can that we may attain the greatest happiness. And therefore I say, How foolish are all the political disputes that excite nations! While the salvation of progress is supposed to be involved in the fate of a ministry, it is really the scientist—the man of learning—who will be the master of the future when he shall be able to enlighten men with a new spark of truth. All injustice shall cease when truth shall reign.—Emile Zola.

#### A Doctor of the Old School.

Doc Robinson never looked wise and kept things to himself about a case. He'd let one tell him every little symptom and listen respectfully, and he'd never go and whip out one of those surveying instruments and go all over a patient as if he were laying out a new state road. No! He'd crack jokes, gossip delightfully and suddenly turn around and ask Margaret if that wasn't a brand new dress she had on, feed little peppermint candies to the children and sit with several on his knees while he talked. He made his call a pleasant affair. Every one in the house enjoyed it and got the benefit of it—even the invalid. "Well," he'd say reluctantly, "Kit and I've got to jog along, though it's mighty comfortable sitting here by your fire. We gotta go 'way out on the Elder Mill road."—Helena Smith-Dayton in Cartoons Magazine.

#### Good Likeness.

"Did Miss Sourgrig have her photographs taken yesterday?"  
"Yes."  
"Good likeness?"  
"Yes, must have been, for she refused to have them and demanded another sitting."—London Globe.

#### Suitable.

"What kind of an apartment did the singer get?"  
"I suppose nothing less would satisfy her than a suite thing in a flat."—Baltimore American.

Excursion to Plattsburg, July 16. See adv. on page 7.—adv.

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White Cotton Top and Bottom ..... 6.00  
White Cotton Felt Top and Bottom ..... 7.00  
All Pure White Cotton ..... 12.00  
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Barre, Vermont

### STATEMENT JULY 1, 1916

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans ..... \$1,436,087.42	Capital stock ..... \$75,000.00
Real estate and banking house. 30,684.67	Surplus and profits ..... 25,323.59
Bonds and securities. 268,443.00	Dividend, 3 per cent. 2,250.00
Accrued interest receivable. 31,074.15	
Other assets ..... 388.13	Deposits (including interest due depositors July 1, 1916) ..... 1,777,306.99
Cash on hand and in banks .... 113,203.21	
<b>\$1,879,880.58</b>	<b>\$1,879,880.58</b>

### This Bank Pays Taxes on all Deposits

Deposits made on or before JULY 13, will draw interest from JULY 1, at 4 Per Cent.

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CHAS. H. WISHART, Treasurer

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